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Fire guard

FIRE GUARD

No. 34 June '88

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"...A BODY BAG WITH A WINDOW..."

Heat stress tests were done in four cities including Phoenix pertaining to chemical protective suits. It was found that while wearing the suit a person's core temperature increased 2.8% in 30 minutes and they had a weight loss of 5.2 pounds. In the infamous words of Haz-Mat extraordinaire Steve Storment, the chemical protective suit could be considered a "body bag with a window". We also conducted a flame test on chemical protective suits for NFPA. All suits tested failed in 12 seconds or less. Just a reminder that they weren't made for fire fighting. (Phoenix Fireworks, February/March 1988)



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HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TRAINING UPDATE ---

A group of 30 instructors delivered 21 Courses on "Integrated Approaches To Hazardous Materials" during the spring of 1988. A total of 921 first responders received 8 hours of haz mat training. Instructors represented the disciplines from emergency medical services, law enforcement and fire training.

During the fall of 1988 there is a proposal to deliver several more "Haz Mat Incident Analysis" Courses and a class addressing "Commanding Hazardous Materials Incidents". This Command Course will be presented a number of times in central locations across the State. The exact title of this Command Course was not known at press time.

Funding for this Hazardous Materials training is coming from a SARA Title 3 Grant. A proposal of \$5 million to continue haz mat training under SARA Title 3 was originally budgeted for the federal fiscal year 1989, but latest information indicates the training money has been eliminated from the proposed budget. You can impact this decision by calling or writing your U.S. Senator or Congressman.

MONTANA FIRE SERVICES TRAINING SCHOOL
2100 16th Avenue South
Great Falls, MT. 59405-4997 Phone: 761-7885

MONTANA STATE FIRE MARSHAL BUREAU
303 North Roberts - Room 371
Helena, MT. 59620 Phone: 444-2050

PLEASE RETURN

Fire Marshal's Section



FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR THE FIRE SERVICE - -

In recent times it seems that those at the top of the heap have the impression that the mass of workers at the bottom of the pile can do miracles. The new strategy seems to concentrate on making demands and imposing regulations with little or no funding from the federal level.

Today, however, there is a light starting to shine which deserves our help to make it stronger and support the needs of our nations fire service.

Curt Weldon, a young aggressive Congressman from Pennsylvania's 7th District has been busy forming a "Fire Service Caucus". At last report he had recruited 130 bipartisan members from both houses of Congress. This size makes the "Fire Service Caucus" one of the larger caucuses in Washington.

Presently, however, no Montana Congressman has joined the "Fire Service Caucus". This seems very unusual when one considers the number of Montanans who serve in various fire service organizations.

Counting active and retired fire fighters from paid, part-paid, and volunteer fire departments, fire companies, seasonal wildland fire fighters, mobile fire crews from indian reservations, military and other federal fire fighters and private fire brigades, Montana could easily count over 7,000 fire fighters. When the families are added in this could amplify to over 21,000 affected persons, and of course when the people protected are considered we talk about the entire population of the State.

Certainly we would seem to rate some concerned attention from those who represent us in Congress.

Considering the chance for considerable improvement of the Congress' reaction to fire service needs the Montana Council of Fire Service Organizations voted on May 6, 1988 to present the following resolution to the members of all Montana fire service organizations.

RESOLUTION:

WHEREAS, Montana has a great proportion of it's people engaged in providing fire protection to it's cities, towns and rural areas, often with very limited resources, and
WHEREAS, Montana fire fighters risk their lives to defend the people and resources of this great State with little or no financial reward, and
WHEREAS, Montana fire fighters respond to control and contain deadly hazardous materials incidents with antiquated protective clothing and very limited training, and
WHEREAS, Montana has great amounts of federally owned wildlands, interfaced with the urban environment for which the first line of fire defense is the volunteer fire fighters of the State, and,
WHEREAS, there has been great concern over the federal mandates to the fire service without funding to accomplish the mission of the fire service, and,
WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency has used the U.S. Fire Administration and the National Fire Academy as pawns to gain funding without appropriate concern for the needs of the fire service,
THEREFORE, it be resolved that this Organization go on record as urging all members of Montana's Congressional delegation to join the "Fire Service Caucus" recently formed by Congressman Curt Weldon,
AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this Organization urge all of it's members to correspond with our senators and representatives urging that they join the "Fire Service Caucus".

What should be done? WHEN YOU ENCOUNTER A SAFETY HAZARD... by Theodore Lemoff, Gases Field Services Engineer, NFPA

As a propane gas professional, you undoubtedly have a good, working knowledge of the safety standards established in NFPA 58. Everyone in the industry supports these standards, and indeed, they're often used to provide a workable set of rules you can use in your business.

But what if you encountered a serious violation outside of your office, in a recreational setting, for instance? What would you do if you saw a 20-lb cylinder on a restaurant cooking cart? What do you suppose the NLPGA Safety Committee would do?

NOT A RHETORICAL QUESTION

During its spring meeting in Carmel, California, last month, a group of some 28 Safety Committee members and their spouses dined in a pleasant Carmel restaurant. Over soup and salad, we talked about the day's meetings, the beautiful city, and some sightseeing options. When the main course arrived, we noticed it was to be cooked tableside on two carts--each fueled by one 20-lb cylinder!

Restaurant operators are not experts on propane gas. Nor should they be. Similarly, the propane gas dealer who filled the cylinders probably didn't know their intended use. (As I see it, the problem lies with the manufacturers of these "flambe" carts and those restaurant supply houses who sell them, but that's another story.)

While dinners were cooked at our table, the conversation (slightly more animated than before) turned to a discussion of the use of the familiar product in our midst. The carts were removed when the cooking was finished but were returned for the preparation of cherries jubilee for dessert. After coffee, the Committee members departed, without bringing this situation to the attention of the restaurant staff.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

Most of us would probably react in a similar manner, reluctant to make a scene, but not quite sure what to do. If you encounter a situation like this, I recommend that you take one of the following steps.

*If you observe a propane cylinder in a restaurant before you are seated or served, strongly consider leaving however, tell the manager why.

*If you are surprised by a propane cylinder while dining, wait until the check is presented and ask to speak to the manager. Explain that the propane cylinder in a building poses a serious safety hazard and ask for a commitment that it will be removed within a reasonable time.

*If it is inappropriate to speak to the manager, or if your feel your concerns have fallen on deaf ears, contact the local fire department and tell the fire inspector, marshal or chief what you found. They will be very interested.

In Carmel, it wasn't practical to speak to the restaurant manager, so I visited the fire prevention officer the next day. He made a "routine" inspection of the restaurant that afternoon and gave the restaurant a couple of weeks to find an alternative cooking method.

This experience points out the importance of doing whatever we can to improve the quality of the propane installations we encounter in our role as consumers. Proper safety practices are as important in our personal life as when we are running our business. Only by speaking up can we enforce the industry's safety standards--on the job and off.

(Reprinted from NLPGAU Reports: Safety March 25, 1988)



(The following information was recently given in response to a letter set to the Attorney General.)

RE: Individual Liability For Fire
Department Equipment

"The letter which you wrote to Attorney General Greely was referred to my office for response. This is done because Department of Justice rules require that requests to the Attorney General must come from agencies such as county attorneys or state departments. I have requested a review of its contents by a deputy Attorney General and this has occurred. I have been told that the attorney approved of its content.

Although there is no guarantee that your husband could not be named in a suit brought by an injured party claiming they were harmed due to a failure of fire district equipment, there is limited likelihood of such an occurrence causing a personal loss. Chapter 9 of Title 2 of the State Code deals with liability exposure. 2-9-101 M.C.A. (2) states " 'Employee' means an officer, employee, or servant of a governmental entity, including elected or appointed officials, and persons acting on behalf of the governmental entity in any official capacity temporarily or permanently in service of the governmental entity whether with or without compensation,..." This language indicates that volunteers are considered employees for the purpose of liability exposure. Subparagraph (3) says "Governmental entity" means and includes the state and political subdivisions as herein defined. Subparagraph (5) then defines "Political subdivision" {it} means any county, city, municipal corporation, school district, special improvement or taxing district, or any other political subdivision or public corporation."

Clearly, this language indicates a volunteer would be treated the same as other governmental employees who might be subjected to suit rising out of an act, error, or omission committed by the employee in the course of his work.

Section 2-9-305 M.C.A. Governmental entity to be joined as defendant - immunization defense, and indemnification of employees provides the volunteer/employee with basic protection. It states "(1) It is the purpose of this section to provide for Marla A. Campbell the immunization, defense, and indemnification of public officers and employees civilly sued for their actions taken within the course and scope of their employment. (2) In any noncriminal action brought against any employee of a state, county, city, town, or other governmental entity for a negligent act, error, or omission...or other actionable conduct of the employee committed while acting within the course and scope of the employee's office or employment, the governmental entity employer, except as provided in subsection (6) shall defend the action on behalf of the employee and indemnify the employee."

Subsection 6 referenced in section 2-9-305 M.C.A. provides exceptions which, if they occur, prevent defenses or indemnification of the employee. The exceptions are:

- (a) The conduct upon which the claim is based constitutes oppression, fraud or malice, or, for any other reason, does not arise out of the course and scope of the employee's employment;
- (b) The conduct of the employee constitutes a criminal offense as defined in title 45, chapters 4 through 7;
- (c) The employee compromised or settled the claim without consent of the governmental entity employer; or
- (d) The employee failed or refused to cooperate reasonably in the defense of the case.

As you can see, state law would require the Fire District to defend and indemnify your husband against any lawsuit filed which did not fall into one of the exempted categories.

In this case the ultimate liability then would lie with the taxpayers of the Fire District if such a suit was successfully brought by a plaintiff.

If your husband or any other volunteer fire fighters were to be named in such a suit as herein discussed, he shall given written notice to this supervisor (Fire District Board of Trustees) requesting that a defense to the action be provided by the governmental entity employer.

I trust this letter clarifies the liability concerns you or your husband may have concerning his exposure to liability."

(The following letter to Mike Doto is reprinted to draw attention to a planned parade and celebration in Butte to celebrate the Centennial of Montana Fire Service Organizations.)

"For several years I have promoted a combined convention in Butte of the State Fire Service organizations. I feel this would be a proper way to celebrate the one hundredth year of statehood and the co-centennial of the Montana State Firemen's Association. Therefore, you need not convince me of the soundness of your proposals.

I do believe that the volunteers may have already set a tentative site for their 1989 convention elsewhere. However, there has been discussions of a special day, on Saturday, at the conclusion of the State Fireman's Convention in July, 1989 for a large parade and picnic with participation from the various Fire Service Organizations and Fire Departments in the state.

Back in 1889 when the State Firemen's Association was formed, there was just this one organization. Most of the various modern day groups can trace their beginning back to this original group. Therefore, it seems appropriate to have the one hundredth anniversary celebration in conjunction with it's one hundredth birthday in Butte, where it was formed in 1889.

I firmly hope that our fire fighter organizations join in the spirit of our centennial year. This could be a fine way for us to draw Montana's attention to the fact that the Fire Service of our state has one hundred years of progress to be proud of."

FIRE FIGHTER DEATH FOLLOW-UP -

(Actions to be taken in the event of a fire fighter Line-Of-Duty death.)

In order for a fire fighter's surviving dependents to receive the Federal Public Safety Officer's Benefit, certain tests must be made before death, or at the time of death.

It is necessary to obtain a blood sample and test for blood alcohol level (not merely the presence of alcohol in the blood).

In cases involving a non-traumatic injury, such as a heart attack, it is also necessary to measure the level of carbon monoxide saturation in the blood, (not merely to test for the presence of carbon monoxide in the blood).

It is advisable to impound and secure any equipment in a fire fighter fatality incident (such as protective clothing, SCBA, fire apparatus, etc.), communications and other records (tapes, dispatch report, incident report, casualty report). Failure to do so may make it difficult to determine the cause and/or contributing factors of the incident and may also result in liability suits against fire officers, the department, etc.

The Public Safety Officer's Benefit Program Office should be notified at (202) 724-7620. To receive information on this Benefit Program write: Kathleen Greene; Public Safety Officer's Benefits; U.S. Department of Justice; 633 Indiana Avenue Northwest; Washington, DC 20531.

Also, please contact the U.S. Fire Administration (USFA) and the National Fire Academy (NFA) in the event of a Line-Of-Duty fire fighter death.

USFA 301-447-1123

NFA 301-447-1272

?????CODING QUESTIONS?????

Susan Browning for System Committee
January 1988 - National Fire Information
Council Board Report

Q. Does the ignition factor field on the NFIRS report have to be filled in by a fire department that gave mutual aid to another fire department? Many times, a fire department may respond and not actually know the true circumstances of the fire scene.

A. If giving mutual aid on a FIRE, the responding fire department must complete lines A-H on the NFIRS-1 report (including ignition factor) and check "mutual aid given". By checking mutual aid given, the reporter need not complete the remainder of the form (lines I-R) and the fire will not be counted as the reporter's.

Q. When you have mutual aid to a fire incident and both fire departments are automatically called to respond to all calls, is this situation considered a two-alarm fire? The guidelines in the handbook call for your own judgement, but how is NFIC using the alarm coding?

A. In the instance you described where the fire departments have an automatic response of both departments to a fire would not be considered a two-alarm fire. Within the NFIRS system, the number of alarms is simply tallied. No further analysis is done on that element.

Q. When I have a non-fire incident with casualties I wish to report, I complete line 1 on the NFIRS-1 report to show a casualty and then also complete a non-fire casualty report. My validation report then gives me the message, "20 record not used - no action required". What should I do?

A. You have handled the reporting correctly. The message "20 record not used - no action required" will routinely appear after reporting a non-fire casualty. The message does not mean, however, that Line 1 on your NFIRS report was not accepted.

Q. When I have multiple fires in an area, set by an arsonist, on the same day, are these fires considered exposures? The fires involve different properties and addresses.

A. If these fires involve separate properties, or separate addresses, they are separate incidents. Report each fire individually with a different incident number. If there are separate fires set in the same occupancy, you would report it as one fire.

FIRE AWARENESS KITS

A new public awareness campaign kit to promote fire safety messages at the local level is available from the U.S. Fire Administration; Box 70274; Washington, DC 20024.

The kit "Partnership Against Fire", includes materials on how to target local groups; how to select audiences; list of campaign ideas; themes and activities; and sample campaign materials such as press release, public service announcements, feature articles and sample legislation.

NEW WESTERN NFPA OFFICE - - -

NFPA has opened up a new Western Regional Office in Ontario, California (in the Los Angeles area). This new Office will give more service to the western states. It will house a library with an extensive display and selection of NFPA materials. There is also a 25-seat conference room available for small groups. The new Western Representative is Robert Miller. The address is: Palm Brook Corporate Center; 3602 East G Street, Suite B200; Ontario, CA 91764. Phone: (714) 945-1246.

WANTED:

Park County Rural Fire District wants to buy small turnout clothing for their lady fire fighters. Sizes 36 or 38 - maximum size. Contact: Chief Ken Hanson; P.O. Box 1134; Livingston, MT. 59047.

TESTS REVEAL DANGERS OF USING CERTAIN EXTINGUISHERS ON POOL CHEMICAL FIRES...

Tampa, FL (December 5, 1986)

Interscience, Inc., a Tampa-based firm providing industrial technical services, today announced the description of a potentially hazardous situation concerning the use of certain general purpose fire extinguishers on fires involving common swimming pool sanitizers.

The findings were made public at a meeting of the National Association of Chemical Distributors in Naples, Florida.

Sodium dichloroisocyanurate dihydrate, trichloroisocyanuric acid and calcium hypochlorite are swimming pool sanitizers often stored in large quantities under varying conditions, and in the presence of other materials representing varying hazards.

Handling and storage precautions include avoidance of contact with combustible materials. However, during normal handling and storage, spillage may occur, possibly involving contact with common cellulose packing materials. Under specific moisture and temperature conditions, this contact can result in fire. Usually, extinguishing procedures recommend the application of copious amounts of water. However, if the fire is initially small, a conveniently available Class ABC (all-purpose) fire extinguisher usually is used in place of water so as not to damage surrounding materials. Most modern fire extinguishers for Class ABC type fires contain monoammonium phosphate.

Tests by Interscience, Inc. have determined that the application of monoammonium phosphate to a fire involving the pool sanitizers stored under various ambient conditions of temperature and humidity can result in a violent explosion with the likely spread of flaming debris to nearby combustibles.

Interscience, Inc. recommends that existing Class ABC-type extinguishers containing monoammonium phosphate now in use where these chemicals are stored by replaced with extinguishers containing sodium bicarbonate or other suitable extinguishing materials.

Interscience, Inc. provides nationwide chemical, biological, analytical and other technical services supported by one of the more sophisticated private laboratories in the United States.

Interscience, Inc. is located at 5460 Beaumont Center Blvd.; Tampa, FL. 33634. Phone (813) 885-4774. Contact: Gene Bullington.

BIODEGRADABLE FOAM!?

At INTERSCHUTZ 88, a company based near Buckeburg, West Germany, will present a special environmentally sound, biodegradable foam for use in combating oil spills. The foam - consisting of billions of oil-eating microorganisms - has no harmful side effects and acts down to a depth of approximately 40 cm. According to the company, the foam - if deployed immediately - provides a cost-effective means of preventing additional environment damage.



PRESS RELEASE

For Immediate Release

Rural Fires Spark Call To Curb Arsonists

WASHINGTON -- The recent rash of rural arson fires in the southeastern section of the United States demonstrates the need for stronger prevention programs to protect all parts of the country from arsonist attacks, according to the nation's chief fire official.

"Many people think of arson only as a big city problem," said Clyde Bragdon, Jr. Administration of the United States Fire Administration (USFA), a part of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). "But arson is a problem everywhere and the general public is often unprepared for this crime when it touches their lives."

Bragdon said that arson, still one of the country's fastest growing crimes, accounts for more than \$2 billion in direct and indirect losses each year.

"Rural arson is particularly hard to combat because in most of these areas fire departments are comprised of volunteers who do not have the time or resources available to handle a problem like this alone," he said. "It's critical that rural residents understand the seriousness of this crime and take the necessary steps to help curb it where they live."

Besides sponsoring a number of projects designed to identify and stop potential arsonists before they set fires, Bragdon said USFA also has separate programs to deal with rural arson. Among these has been the development of prosecutor guidelines for rural-based jurisdictions in need of resources to assist them in identifying and prosecuting fire-setters.

In addition, USFA has studied the rural arson problem and potential strategies for response in cooperation with the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC).

According to Bragdon, increased coordination of law enforcement, insurance industry and local volunteer resources, like church and farm groups, is vital to improving the rural situation.

USFA maintains an Arson Resource Center to provide information to the fire service, government decision makers and news media. For more information on the Center, call (301) 447-1032.

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- WARNING - - WARNING -
CHILDREN AND LIGHTERS DO NOT MIX
KEEP THEM SEPARATED

Children and cigarette lighters are a deadly combination. A field study recently completed by the Consumer Product Safety Commission showed that some children as young as two years of age are capable of operating lighters. More than 120 persons are estimated to die each year from fires started by children playing with lighters. Of these, about 90 victims are less than 5 years old.

Cigarette lighters are fascinating to many children. They -

- * are colorful
- * fit easily into a small hand
- * emit sparks, and
- * produce a flame

Recently, a number of specialty lighters have appeared on the American market. They are in the form of cars, jeeps, motorcycles, cameras, and ice cream cones. While not promoted for use as a toy, their size and construction is such that their toy-like appearance makes them particularly attractive to children. Further, they can easily be handled and operated by young children. Therefore, extra precautions need to be taken to keep these lighters out of the hands of children.

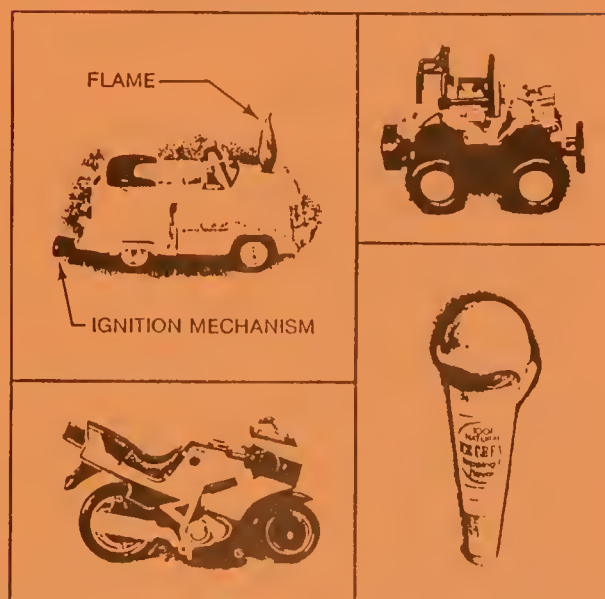
REMEMBER --
NEVER ALLOW YOUR CHILD TO PLAY
WITH A LIGHTER

Keep lighters out of sight and out of your child's reach. Never encourage a child to play with a lighter or to think of it as a toy. Do not use it as a source of amusement for a child. Once their curiosity is aroused, children may seek out a lighter and try to light it. Children may be particularly attracted to toy-like lighters.

Consumer Product SAFETY ALERT
FROM THE U.S. CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION WASHINGTON, DC 20201

April 1988

Cigarette Lighters Resembling Toys
Are Potential Fire Hazard To Children



SQUARE D COMPANY OFFERS FREE REPLACEMENT PROGRAM --

In cooperation with the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, Square D Company of Palatine, Illinois is voluntarily offering free replacement of its 15 through 30 ampere size Series 1 two-pole ground fault interrupting (GFCI) circuit breakers.

Ground fault circuit breakers are safety devices which provide protection against electrocution in addition to the normal circuit breaker overload protection function. Two-pole GFCI circuit breakers are often used on 240 volt circuits serving hot tubs/spas, swimming pool equipment, pumps and fountain equipment and other applications where electrical failure of the protected equipment could pose a risk of electrocution.

Square D Company is taking this action because it has discovered that early failure of an electronic component may disable the electric shock protection by this product.

The involved Square D GFCI circuit breakers have a yellow "Push-to-Test" button and are two-pole units which are physically twice the size of most branch circuit breakers. Persons who believe they may have such a unit or who have questions should telephone Square D Company toll-free at 1-800-367-5481 for information concerning Square D's free replacement program.

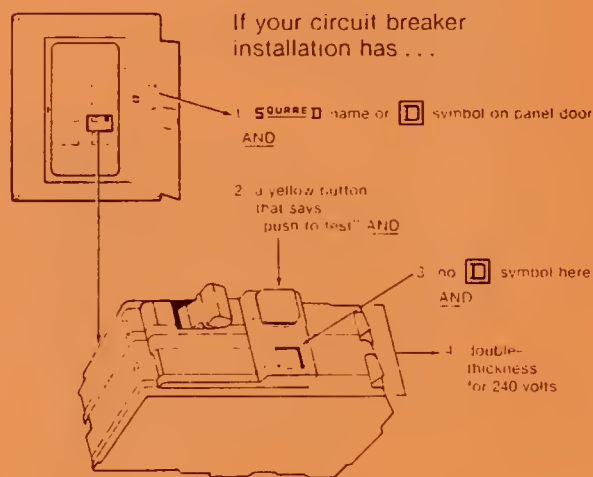
Square D GFCI circuit breakers which display the Square D trademark near the circuit breaker handle are not subject to this problem. Also, circuit breakers without the yellow "Push-to-Test" button are not GFCI devices and are not subject to this problem.

Approximately 80,000 of the involved units have been sold and installed nationwide since 1982. Square D Company is not aware of any injuries resulting from the problem with its product. The normal circuit breaker function is not affected by this problem.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission believes GFCI's provide a significant level of electrical safety. The Commission recommends that all GFCI's, both circuit-breaker type and outlet type be tested frequently, at least monthly, using the test button on each unit.

To report unsafe consumer products or to receive safety information call the CPSC toll-free hotline number at 1-800-638-CPSC.

Certain Square D GFCI-Equipped Double-Pole Circuit Breakers are Recalled



You should call 800-367-5481 for information concerning recall and free replacement of your circuit breaker.

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STATE
OF
MONTANA

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FIRE MARSHAL BUREAU

Room 371 Scott Hart Building 303 North Roberts, Helena, Montana 59620-1417 (406) 444-2050

April 30, 1988

The Honorable Mike Greely, Attorney General
State of Montana
Capitol Station
Helena, Montana 59620

SUBJECT: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE

Dear Mr. Greely:

I am forwarding a copy of my draft response done for Governor Schwinden concerning the assignment of Hazardous Materials responsibilities to various types of fire service organizations.

As you can see, this is a complex area of law; one which definitely could use a formal Attorney General's ruling so the various entities involved can clearly understand what they can be assigned to respond to and who is the responsible party for making such an assignment.

I am, therefore, requesting your review of these issues and that a formal ruling be issued answering the questions:

1. What types of fire service organizations can be assigned to respond to hazardous materials incidents?
2. Who is responsible for designation of fire service organizations as first responders?
3. Can the State Fire Marshal, through use of his rule making authority, define the roles of various types of fire service organizations when responding to hazardous materials incidents?

Thank you for your consideration of this issue.

Sincerely yours,



Ray E. Blehm, Jr.
State Fire Marshal

REB:alv

CC: Honorable Ted Schwinden, Governor
Fritz O. Behr, Administrator LESD
HazMat.AG

STATE
OF
MONTANA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FIRE MARSHAL BUREAU

Room 371 Scott Hart Building 303 North Roberts Helena Montana 59620 1417 (406) 444 2050

April 22, 1988

Ted Schwinden, Governor
State of Montana
Capitol Station
Helena, Montana 59620

SUBJECT: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSIBILITIES OF FIRE SERVICE
RESPONDERS

Dear Governor Schwinden:

The letter which you referred to me for draft response raises issues which take considerable research to answer. Montana law is not always clear in these matters and sometimes different laws address these issues from differing points of view.

The State of Montana originally adopted a Hazardous Materials Response Plan in July, 1984. This plan was developed "to ensure that members of State departments which become involved, have written guidance which clearly identifies not only what each department is responsible for, but how their department resources are coordinated and integrated into the state response."

This plan defines a Hazardous Material as "any substance that is corrosive, explosive, flammable (combustible), radioactive, toxic, packaged in a container considered to be dangerous, is a biologic irritant, a pathogenic agent, or harmful or injurious in any way to humans, animals, economic crops, structures, environment, highways, related improvements, or other public or private property." The plan also defines the term Hazardous Materials Incident as "A situation resulting in loss or potential loss of control of one or more hazardous materials."

The term Hazardous Materials is also defined by the Uniform Fire Code as including "such materials as flammable solids, corrosive liquids, radioactive materials, oxidizing materials, highly toxic materials, poisonous gases, reactive materials, unstable materials, hypergolic materials and pyrophoric materials as defined in Article 9 and any substance or mixture of substances which is an irritant, a strong sensitizer or which generates pressure through exposure to heat, decomposition or other means."

Governor Ted Schwinden
Hazardous Materials Responsibilities
of Fire Service Responders
April 22, 1988

The Uniform Fire Code is adopted by the State Fire Marshal as prescribed in the Montana Administrative Procedure Act. (See 50-3-103(4)M.C.A.) The Administrative Rules of Montana to reference are 23.7.101 and 23.7.111. These rules state that the "Fire Marshal Bureau shall enforce this chapter in every area of Montana."

As you can see, both definitions address essentially the same materials but from different perspectives.

The provisions of SARA Title III (also cited as the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986) uses several different terms to describe related groups of substances. Hazardous substances are substances subject to CERCLA provisions and are defined in Section 101(14) of that Act. Extremely hazardous substances are substances subject to the emergency planning provisions of Title III and are defined in Section 302 of SARA. Hazardous chemical comprises the group of substances subject to sections 311 and 312 and is defined as all "Hazardous chemicals" as defined under OSHA and its' implementing regulations, but with five additional exclusions under Section 311(e) of Title III.

Under OSHA's hazardous communication standard "hazardous chemicals" is defined as any element, chemical compound, or mixture of elements and compounds that is a physical or health hazard" 29CFR 1910.1200(c). This is the same definition referenced by Montana's employee and Community Hazardous Chemical Information Act in 50-78-102(10) M.C.A.

These federal definitions all can be considered as included within definitions defined by the State's Hazardous Materials Plan and the Uniform Fire Code. All of these substances are potentially hazardous to responders to incidents involving uncontrolled releases.

Fire Departments of any type can encounter these hazards when they respond to fires at fixed sites or transportation incidents. Also, because fire fighters are normally the only emergency responders equipped with protective clothing and self contained breathing apparatus (S.C.B.A.'s), they are often called upon to respond to non-fire incidents to perform rescue functions.

The Uniform Fire Code in Article 10, Division I addresses the Fire Department's "Authority at Fires and Other Emergencies." It

Governor Ted Schwinden
Hazardous Materials Responsibilities
of Fire Service Responders
April 22, 1988

states:

GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR FIRE SAFETY
ARTICLE 10 - FIRE PROTECTION
DIVISION I
OPERATIONS AT FIRES OR OTHER EMERGENCIES

Authority at Fires and Other Emergencies - Sec.10.101. The chief and his authorized representatives, as may be in charge at the scene of a fire or other emergency involving the protection of life and/or property or any part thereof, shall have the power and authority to direct such operation as may be necessary to extinguish or control any fire, perform any rescue operation, investigate the existence of suspected or reported fires, gas leaks or other hazardous conditions or situations or of taking any other action necessary in the reasonable performance of their duty. In the exercise of such power, the chief may prohibit any person, vehicle, vessel or thing from approaching the scene and may remove or cause to be removed or kept away from the scene any vehicle, vessel or thing which may impede or interfere with the operations of the fire department and, in the judgement of the chief, any person not actually and usefully employed in the extinguishing of such fire or in the preservation of property in the vicinity thereof.

Interference with Fire Department - Sec.10.102. Any person who obstructs the operations of the fire department in connection with extinguishing any fire, or other emergency, or disobeys any lawful command of the chief or officer of the fire department who may be in charge at such a scene, or any part thereof, or any police officer assisting the fire department, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Authority to Barricade - Sec.10.103. The chief or other officer of the fire department in charge at the scene of an emergency shall have the authority to place ropes, guards, barricades or other obstructions across any street, alley, place or private property in the vicinity of such operation so as to prevent accident or interference with the lawful efforts of the fire department to manage and control the situation and to handle fire apparatus.

Governor Ted Schwinden
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The provisions Title 10 Chapter 3 "Disaster and Emergency Services" in section 10-3-401 M.C.A. requires each political subdivision eligible to receive funds under this chapter to prepare a local or inter-jurisdictional disaster and emergency plan covering the area for which that political subdivision is responsible. This plan is to contain a clear and complete statement of:

- (a) The emergency responsibilities of all local agencies, if any, and officials;
- (b) The disaster and emergency chain of command;
- (c) Local evacuation authority and responsibility; and
- (d) Local authority and responsibility for control of ingress and egress to and from an emergency or disaster area.

As can be seen by comparing the provisions of 10-3-401 M.C.A. with the provisions of Article 10 Division 1 of the Uniform Fire Code, there are potential conflicts which could be caused by the local political subdivision making a decision limiting the authority of Hazardous Materials responders.

How do these provisions mesh with the provisions of SARA Title III? Title III requires each local planning committee to complete preparation of an emergency plan. This plan must include, among other provisions, "Methods and procedures to be followed by facility owners and operators and local emergency and medical personnel to respond to any release of such substances", "Designation of a community emergency coordinator and facility emergency coordinators, who shall make determinations necessary to implement the plan" and "Methods for determining the occurrence of a release, and the area or population likely to be affected by such a release."

It seems probable that on October 17, 1988, the deadline for local emergency planning committees to complete preparation of an emergency plan, that fire departments throughout the state are going to be designated responders to hazardous materials incidents.

This is the point in time when, as is stated in Mr. Rose's letter, "what you have done is shove this hazardous materials problem down our throats!" could become a reality.

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Because of nuances in Montana law, this may not always be true. A careful reading of the provisions of various statutes reveals there are considerable differences between types of fire service organizations. The lowest step up in the level of fire protection are pure volunteer groups who are loosely associated and respond to fires with privately owned equipment.

At the next level of fire protection in Montana there are equipment caches stored by private landowners who respond to wildfires under cooperative agreements with the Department of State Lands.

Next comes organized fire companies which are organized by filing with the county clerk, a certificate in writing, signed by the foreman or presiding officer and secretary setting forth the date of organization, name, officers and roll of active members. State law allows one company for each 1000 inhabitants consisting of no more than 28 members. Fire Companies so organized are not publically financed. Because of this fact it is doubtful that Fire Companies can be considered departments of local government and are probably not subject to designation as required to respond to any incidents.

A recent court case involving an organization known as Rae Rural Fire Department, which was an organized Fire Company which provided protection by selling protection contracts, was held not to be liable for its refusal to extinguish the fire of a non-member within its response area, seems to confirm this contention.

Part 22 of Title 7, Chapter 33 provides for Rural Fire Protection for protection of range, farm and forest resources. The language providing for this type of fire protection may limit the possibility of designating these responders hazardous materials responsibilities.

This part makes provisions for counties to organize volunteer rural fire control crews and provide for the formation of county volunteer fire companies. The statues of the state in part 23 also make provisions for Fire Protection in Unincorporated Places by authorizing the formation of fire companies in unincorporated towns and villages. Although the wording seems to suggest differing criteria between Fire Companies and county Volunteer Fire Companies, these statues have generally been read as describing one in the same thing. There is commonly only one

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provision for forming a Volunteer Fire Company in a county and that is the provision found in 7-33-2311 M.C.A.

There is one further complicating factor in evaluating Volunteer Fire Companies. Since most of these volunteer companies participate in the Volunteer Firefighters Compensation Act, they benefit from coverage provided by that act for death, disability and retirement. As such, they receive the benefit of taxes raised by the state of Montana. This may potentially impact the status of these volunteers. This is because one of the crucial issues in this matter is whether or not volunteers are also public employees by virtue of the receipt of public funds.

During the past session of Legislature, a new method of financing fire service in unincorporated areas was passed. This method established Fire Service Areas. Currently, many Volunteer Fire Companies are reorganizing under the provisions of this law to gain a more stable base for financing fire protection activities of the Volunteer Fire company by imposition of uniform fees on structures. This situation may subject these Volunteer Fire Companies to being designated as hazardous materials responders under the provisions discussed earlier.

At the next level of service exists organizations known as Rural Fire Districts. Volunteer Fire Companies are organized within the structure of Fire Districts and some Fire Districts employ paid, professional firefighters. These organizations are financed by a property tax levied in the same manner as other property taxes. These organizations are more clearly subject to being designated as hazardous materials incident responders.

Finally, there are Fire Departments in incorporated cities and towns which consist of volunteer departments, combination departments or full paid departments. These organizations can be designated to respond to hazardous materials incidents.

Based upon an evaluation of statutory provisions response to Hazardous Materials Incidents for the categories of pure volunteer, cooperative agreement landowners, County Fire Departments and Fire Company's would probably be decided on some sort of ad hoc basis or established in the bylaws of the organization. For other fire service agencies the decision to respond to Haz Mat incidents is subject to the action of:

Fire Service Areas - Board of County Commissioners or the

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Board of Trustees for the area.
Rural Fire Districts - Board of County Commissioners or the
Board of Trustees for the District.
City or Town Fire Department - City or Town Council

Compare this to the provisions of SARA Title III Section 303 "(a) Plan Required - Each local emergency planning committee shall complete preparation of an emergency plan in accordance with this section not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this title. The committee shall review such plan once a year, or more frequently as changed circumstances in the community or at any facility may require."

This means that what the local committees are doing is drafting a basic amendment for the local disaster and emergency plan which will detail standard operational procedures for emergencies or disasters involving uncontrolled releases of hazardous materials.

Once this procedure is complete, the local disaster and emergency plan will have been effectively amended. This process may not require any further action by the local political subdivisions and be binding on an emergency response agency regardless of its status under other law or administrative rule.

Even though some fire protection organizations may be exempt from being required to respond to hazardous materials incidents, it is likely for any fire service responder to be exposed to hazardous materials because of their widespread distribution and use. Even the average home may contain a variety of hazardous substances.

Mr. Rose's letter states "the mandatory 24 hours of training is out of line." What are the requirements for this training and where do these requirements come from?

This statement comes from wide spread distribution of information about OSHA's adoption of requirements for employers involved in hazardous materials response to be required to train, properly equip and monitor the health of employees designated this responsibility. Although Montana is not an OSHA state, Section 126 of SARA requires the Administrator of EPA shall promulgate standards identical to those promulgated by the Secretary of Labor within 90 days of the promulgation of final regulations. These standards are to apply to employees of state and local governments in each state which does not have an approved plan under Section 18 of the OSHA Act of 1970.

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I have called both the EPA and OSHA about this requirement and both indicated to me the application to volunteers has not been decided. OSHA's final rule should be out in June of this year and, hopefully, it will shed some light on how these regulations will affect our volunteer firefighters.

However, regardless of these requirements, Montana's 30 hour training law which sets the minimum hours needed for members of Fire Companies to qualify for each year of credited service for the purpose of the Volunteer Pension program, administered by PERS, does not exclude Hazardous Materials training within the context of the 30 hour requirement. With just a little effort, Volunteer Fire Companies should be able to document that their normal training activities include the 24 hours of training which may be required by federal rule.

As far as equipment and money being available to handle hazardous materials responsibility, these are issues which the state has not yet addressed and which the federal act does not provide for. It seems those organizations subject to designation as hazardous materials responders are those most capable of raising funds to properly equip their firefighters.

Since there are many types of hazardous materials incidents and many of the larger ones can quickly outstep the ability of the local agencies to handle them, there are state resources which could be called upon but these are also limited and can easily lead to a situation where the National Response Team must be called to assist.

Unfortunately our remote location and lack of air routes may delay any state or federal response for a considerable amount of time. Therefore, local communities may have no choice but to deal with these emergencies in the immediate circumstance. This responsibility is not one which has been passed to volunteers because they do not cost anything but one which exists because of geography and the fact that local responders are the only ones available immediately.

I would like to apologize for not responding to this issue sooner but available resources of the Fire Marshal Bureau are stretched thin by our many responsibilities and the complexity of these issues did not lend themselves to easy answers. I have been in contact with several representatives of Teton County Fire

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Services and discussed much of this information with them so they are somewhat familiar with these circumstances.

Considerable discussion has taken place within the first responder community and the State Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Commission regarding the legal parameters of emergency response to hazardous materials. Much of this material is controversial and I am sure additional attention should be paid to developing these topics.

I believe considerable rule making may be necessary before this process is complete and the state and local responsibilities are adequately addressed.

Both the State Commission and the Fire Marshal Bureau have submitted requests for additional personnel to assist in working on the Hazardous Materials problems. None of us, however, have any illusions about the condition of state finance.

The ability of the State Fire Marshal Bureau and local fire departments to carry out inspection activities has not been addressed here and it is an important facet of this whole problem.

I hope this has not confused the problems raised by Mr. Rose's letter and will add to the understanding of this issue. I know from my work as State Fire Marshal that there are a great number of concerned fire officials grappling with these same issues.

Sincerely yours,

Ray E. Blehm, Jr.
State Fire Marshal

REB:alv

CC: Mike Greely, Attorney General
Fritz O. Behr, Administrator, LESD
Bruce Houston, Richard Levandowski, Michael Stotts, Thomas
Selleck, Robert Nieuwenhuyse, James Leaf - Deputy State
Fire Marshals
Hazardous Material Emergency Response Commission of Montana

Fire Training Section



RESOURCE CENTER. . . .

Fire chiefs will receive a Resource Center user fee invoice in July. The basic fee will remain at \$35 per department for 28 fire fighters.

Over 50 videos and 100 manuals and books have been added to the Resource Center since last year. A new Catalog will be published this summer and sent to all departments who pay their user fee.

A "Special Thanks" to the Billings Fire Department for renewing the American Heat Series.

FIRE SERVICE BULLETIN BOARD (For Computers With Modem)

Up to date, current and timely messages are being added to the Fire Section of the Bulletin Board (BBS) at the Great Falls Vo-Tech Center. The BBS phone number is 791-2106. The Fire Guard gets news to you every three months. The BBS gets information to you daily and weekly. As soon as the Fire School receives information that needs to get to fire departments, it's on the BBS. There is no delay.

Give it a try! Call Bruce (761-7885) for more information.

H I T Hazard Information Transmission

CHEMTREC has expanded its services to meet the needs of emergency response personnel. Through HIT a hard copy of the same-specific response information available to CHEMTREC Communicators is transmitted directly to the incident scene. That information was previously provided verbally by phone. There are two advantages of HIT

1. The information can be transmitted faster, usually within 5 minutes.
2. There is less chance of misinterpretation of the response information.

Registration of HIT is open to fire dept's, police and sheriffs dept's and emergency medical services.

For more information contact:
R. Jay Chezem, Manager CHEMNET
2501 M Street NW
Washington, DC 20037 (202)887-1255

** ANOTHER TRAINING DEATH **

Information received from Wyoming indicated a 23 year old fire fighter was killed and 8 others were injured in a live burn training exercise on April 21, 1988. The incident occurred on F.E. Warren Air Force Base near Cheyenne and involved an old warehouse where SCBA drills were being conducted.

Though the participants had been warned by Wyoming Fire Training to follow NFPA #1403, they failed to do so. The building's ceiling was particle board and flammables were used to start fires. A backdraft, which was severe enough to take out windows and pull facepieces off some of the fire fighters occurred while 9 fire fighters were in the building.

The Air Force refused to release any additional information.

FIRE FIGHTER SAFETY STANDARD

NFPA Standard 1500 - "Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program" was published August 7, 1987. The purpose of this Standard is to specify minimum requirements and safety procedures for those organizations and individuals involved in fire suppression, rescue and fire related activities. NFPA 1500 has the potential for becoming the standard of care regarding fire service health and safety issues.



This is a national consensus standard. NFPA 1500 is not a law until a local jurisdiction adopts it. Compliance with NFPA 1500 may be achieved in many ways and may take several years to accomplish.

The following is quoted from NFPA Standard 1500.

"1-3 Implementation

1-3.1* When this standard is adopted by a jurisdiction, the authority having jurisdiction shall set a date or dates to achieve compliance with the requirements of this standard and may establish a phase-in schedule for compliance with specific requirement of this standard.

*1-3.2 The fire department shall adopt a written plan for compliance with this standard."

Objectives of NFPA 1500 are intended to help prevent accidents, injuries, disease, exposures and is to reduce the severity of those accidents, injuries and exposures that occur in fire related activities.

Topics included in 1500:

- Administration
- Organization
- Protective Clothing
- Protective Equipment
- Medical
- Training
- Education
- Emergency Operations
- Facility Safety

Contact a FSTS Staff Member for any questions you may have concerning NFPA 1500.

Copies of NFPA 1500 can be purchased from NFPA. The FSTS Resource Center has a video tape and and audio tape on NFPA 1500.

CERTIFICATION PROGRAM ... PUBLIC HEARING PLANNED

FSTS Staff, Advisory Council Members and Fire Fighter Committee Members will be in Sidney on Wednesday evening, June 15 at St. Matthew's School from 6:00pm - 9:00pm to listen to concerns and suggestions related to the Fire Fighter I, II, III Program. The information collected at that time will be used to make improvements in the Program.

If you cannot be present to participate, your comments may be submitted to FSTS and read into the record.

We want to make the Certification Program the best it can be. Your input can help us reach that goal.

DIESEL FUEL EXCISE TAX --

Beginning April 1, the way the Federal Government collects the excise tax on diesel fuel was changed. The point of collection of the tax was moved from the sale by the retailer to the sale by the producer (wholesaler). Legislation is in the works to allow tax-free purchase at the wholesale level, but until it is finalized, volunteer fire departments may have to pay the tax and file for a refund using IRS Form 843. The April 1 change also involves new recordkeeping and reporting requirements. Check with your local IRS office to sort out the details. The Council is preparing more detailed information on the impact of the change which will be sent to all NVFC members early in May. (Reprinted from National Volunteer Fire Council Dispatch Preview)

NATIONAL FIRE ACADEMY -- Item of Interest

For the 6 month period October '87 through March '88, Montana had 14 fire fighters complete courses at the National Fire Academy. The travel expense for these students totaled \$4,779.49, all of which was paid by the federal government. Of the 14 attendees only 1 was a volunteer! Of the total, 50% were from a single department!

LOW AIRCRAFT TRAINING FLIGHT
Training Session - June 25, 1988 Harlem
Fire Department 10am - 3pm
Instructors: Malmstrom Air Force Base

MUD-VOLLEY BALL COMPETITION June 25 and 26 1988

The Harlem Fire Department challenges other departments to mud-volley ball games. Coat and shirts will be awarded to 1st, 2nd and 3rd place teams. There will also be an old fashioned barn dance.

For more information contact:

Gene Pronto 353-4948
Kraig Hansen 353-2974



CERTIFICATION CERTIFICATES - - -

FSTS has received a number of inquiries about changes in certificates which are issued. The changes were made primarily to comply with the guidelines of the National Professional Qualifications Board (NPQB). This Board accredits our Certification Program.

To maintain our accreditation, certificates must include the term "Equivalent" whenever they are issued under a "Grandfathering" period. After the "Grandfathering" period and when full testing is done the term will be dropped.

The NPQB Seal is also affixed to the new certificates. A certificate with a NPQB Seal and without the term "Equivalent" indicates that the owner is eligible for the National Register. Those without the NPQB Seal and those with "Equivalent" will be eligible after full testing at their current level or next higher level of certification.

A duplicate certificate or an "old style" certificate is available from FSTS at a cost of \$5 for any valid certificate while supplies last.

If you have questions about the meaning of your certificate contact FSTS.

Oregon Deputy State Fire Marshal Opening

There is an Oregon Deputy State Fire Marshal opening. Please contact an Oregon State Employment Agency for additional information.



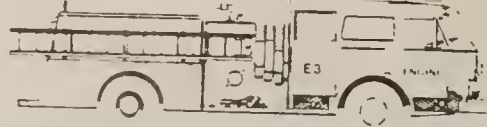
*** CARBUSTERS ***

A new Course on extrication called "Carbusters" has been added to the Resource Center. The "Carbusters" Course contains four video tapes and four Instructor Guides. Each one of the four sections will take several hours to complete.

Extrication can be dangerous. An improper move or procedure can quickly injure rescuers and patients. The goal of extrication is to maintain a high level of safety, while freeing the victim(s) from vehicle wreckage as quickly as possible. Proper training is vital for any department involved in emergency rescue.

Part 1 deals with Principles of Extrication.
Part 2 deals with Techniques of Extrication.
Part 3 deals with Handtools and Pneumatics.
Part 4 deals with Patient Considerations and Packaging Techniques.

Call the Resource Center for more information.



**CODE 3 DRIVING STANDARDS -
(Phoenix Fire Department Comments)**

The implementation of the new Code 3 driving standards in 1986 had a dramatic effect on our accident record. In 1985, we had 131 accidents. In 1986, it dropped by 14% to 113 accidents. In 1987, it dropped another 3% to 100. In 1985, 73% of the accidents were chargeable to the fire department. In 1987, this dropped to 54%. In 1985, we had 33 Code 3 accidents. In 1987, we had 7. The severity of these accidents has dropped as well. Forty fire engineers received Safe Driver Awards.

This improvement has happened even though we have added a fleet of ambulances to increase Code 3 exposure. Plus, the ambulance is also the only vehicle we have that responds Code 3 to an incident and often leaves the same way.

Our defensive driving tactics are definitely having a positive effect.

"Our response time has increased by only 10 seconds," Brunacini noted, "but I think that's an even trade."
(Reprinted from Phoenix Fireworks, February/March 1988)

NOTE: The Resource Center has the Phoenix Fire Department training video tape as well as the written Code 3 driving policy. Contact FSTS for more info.

-- FIRE ATTACK --

"Fire Attack" is a complete video Training Program that was developed to provide fire fighters with the practical "how-to's" of fighting the most common fires encountered. This 12 hour Course was designed to motivate the fire fighter student into a total learning experience. This is achieved by creating an interaction with the instructor throughout the Course. The fire fighter's level of

learning is enhanced through: 1) reading assignments; 2) question and answer periods; 3) learning exercises and 4) problem solving using slides on video and video simulations.

FSTS will supply the six video tapes and Instructor Guides. The fire departments wanting to use the Program will be required to purchase student textbooks at about \$6 each. Call the Resource Center for more information.



ERRORS IN 1987 U.S. DOT EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK

The below listed identification numbers for hazardous materials have erroneously been assigned two response guide number pages in the just distributed U.S. DOT RSPA 1987 EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK, publication number DOT P 5800.4. DOT officials state the mistake will be corrected in the next printing, and does not contain any contradictory information, but may in few instances call for more caution than actually required.

1238 - 28 & 57	1418 - 40 & 76
1750 - 59 & 60	1848 - 29 & 60
2325 - 26 & 28	2606 - 57 & 59
2757 - 53 & 55	2769 - 53 & 55
3070 - 17 & 18	

(Reprinted from "Motor Carrier Safety and Hazardous Materials" Newsletter, Arizona DPS, Phoenix, Arizona)



CAMEO Computer - Aided Management Emergency Operation (MS/DOS or MacIntosh)

A hazardous materials program is available to departments with computer capability. A major problem in responding to chemical incidents is identifying the chemical substance in question and searching through many reference sources to compile all the critical response data for that substance.

CAMEO is made up of three parts: a chemical data base, a mapping and geographical searching capability, and an air plume model. (Mapping and air model sections are available only on Apple MacIntosh version.)

First responders can search an index containing over 50,000 synonyms, code numbers, or labels associated with the 2,629 chemical substances in the data base.

You can obtain your copy of CAMEO from: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; Hazardous Materials Response Branch, 7600 Sand Point Way Northeast; Seattle, WA 98115.

NEW KALISPELL CHIEF - - -

TED WAGGENER is the new Kalispell City Fire Chief. He has been on the Kalispell Fire Department for 18 years and has been the Assistant Chief for the last two years.

Chief Duane Larson retired after 20 years with the Department, which included 2 years as Chief and 7 years as Assistant Chief. Larson will enjoy his retirement in the Flathead area.

FOR SALE OR WANTED ---

For Sale: 1966 Mack 1250 Pumper with 6 cylinder turbo diesel, seats 5. Has ladders and booster lines. Asking \$10,000. Contact Dave Kraak, 885 Prospect Road; Thompson Falls or call 872-4790.

Wanted: The Baxendale Fire Department is in need of equipment for "startup" organization.

- 1) 1 ton, 4WD, attack type truck, dual wheel with 250-300 gallon tank
- 2) Porta tank (750-1000 gallon)
- 3) 100 foot lengths of 1-1/2" hose
- 4) Portable pump (10-20hp)

Contact: Carl Wambach, 7500 Priest Pass Road; Helena 59601 or call 449-2928 (home); or 444-2892 (work).

AUDIO TAPES

The Resource Center (RC) has added nine audio cassette tapes to its inventory. These tapes are of various programs from the 1987 International Fire Chiefs Conference in St. Louis, Missouri. You can borrow these tapes from the RC, just like a video tape. Give them a try! Each lasts about 1 hour.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Description</u>
M0549 Audio-Cassette	Automobile Extrication	New concepts in extrication presented by Lieutenant Steve Kidd.
M0550 Audio-Cassette	How To Train Volunteers	Volunteer training ideas by Chief Dan Olson.
M0548 Audio-Cassette	Interactive Training	Dan Hudson talks about training fire fighters using video and computers.
M0553 Audio-Cassette	Motivating/Maintaining Volunteers	Chief Jack Snook talks about volunteer fire fighter management.
M0552 Audio-Cassette	Negligent Homicide Trends	Who will be the fire chief to go to jail because of liability? (Neil Rossman)
M0547 Audio-Cassette	NFPA 1500: Safety, Safety	Discussion about new Fire Fighter Safety Standard.
M0546 Audio-Cassette	One Person Training Department	Chief Ann Murphy Springer discusses fire instructor's role, plans and ideas.
M0551 Audio-Cassette	OSHA Haz Mat Regs	What the HM regs really say by Mike Moore.
M0554 Audio-Cassette	Superfriend: Super Mess	Chief Warren Isman updates Superfund and SARA.

**Fire
SAFETY**
Montana Fire Services Training School
2100 16th Avenue South, Great Falls, Mt. 59405
News Release



**CONTACT: Your Local
Fire Department**

DATE: June 1988

FOR RELEASE: For Immediate Release

FIRE SAFETY TIPS FOR JULY 4th

Planning your Fourth of July celebration? Keep in mind that Independence Day means more than "the right to pop off," and stay away from fireworks! The

_____ Fire Department offers the following safety tips.
(Name of Fire Department)

In many localities, powerful rocket-type fireworks and firecrackers are illegal. That means the ones you buy may have been manufactured clandestinely, without careful attention to quality control.

That's why we read each year of children and teens injured when a firecracker blew up the instant it was lighted -- or when a bottle rocket misfired and flew off sideways, striking a bystander. There's no amount of care in using fireworks that can make up for the danger of malfunction.

On the other hand sparklers, that are legal in many areas, must be used with caution. To be safe, use sparklers outdoors under adult supervision -- on a driveway, sidewalk, or other fire-resistant surface. Don't use them in a high wind. Deposit used sparklers immediately in a metal container. They may be stepped on while hot or "lost" in the grass to be "found" at the next lawn mowing.

For a Fourth that's both safe and exciting, why not attend the professional fireworks display sponsored by your municipality? These mammoth shows are

staged by trained and licensed professionals, using carefully manufactured and inspected fireworks. Not only is your local official fireworks display safer than doing it yourself, it's also far more spectacular than anything you could do in the backyard.

Even at "professional" displays, certain cautions are in order. At a small display it's important that the people who are staging it know what they are doing. If you're close enough to them to see what they're up to, you're more than close enough to be injured if they make a mistake.

It's a fact. Fireworks are dangerous...too dangerous to use yourself, sometimes not entirely safe even in so-called "professional" hands. Enjoy the Fourth this year "fire-safely" -- at a festive, well-run display operated by experienced pros using name-brand commercial grade fireworks.

#

- NEW VIDEOS -

Over 50 video tapes have been added to the Resource Center in the last year. Listed below is the number, title and brief description of each tape.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Description</u>
V0190	American Heat July 87	Sherman-Williams fire, Pebble Beach, CA fire.
V0191	American Heat Aug 87	Chicago 911 fatal fire, Anchorage Airport fire, Ford ambulances.
V0197	American Heat Sept 87	Detroit Northwest crash, Emergency plane landing, shipboard fires.
V0203	American Heat Oct 87	Forest fires, High-tech response, Extrication, Fire fighter physical fitness.
V0225	American Heat Nov 87	Indianapolis plane crash, Jessica McClure story, Earthquakes.
V0228	American Heat Dec 87	Fatal training fire, NFPA 1403 review, Toxic grain storage, Propane tank fire
V0236	American Heat Jan 88	Cold water rescue, Railroad haz mats, Fire fighter multi-fatalities, Extrication.
V0246	American Heat Feb 88	Major fires small towns, Press meets fire department after fatal fire, Extrication.
V0254	American Heat Mar 88	Near drowning, Cleveland apartment fire, Lumber yard fire, Extrication, Baker Life Chute.
V0189	Angus Hi-Vol Hose	Commercial tape on advantages of large diameter hose.
V0251	Arson Investigation: Practical	3 hour Teleconference, new ideas, trends in practical investigation.
V0249	Bleve	Demonstrates destructive force of a Bleve.
V0231	Carbusters - Extrication Principles	First of 4 part series dealing with modern, effective extrication methods. Explains basic practices of extrication.
V0232	Carbusters - Extrication Techniques	Second tape, more different techniques are explained.
V0233	Carbusters - Handtools and Pneumatics	Third tape, different types and uses of handtools and pneumatics.
V0234	Carbusters - Patients and Packaging Considerations	How to transfer patients from accidents to emergency vehicles.
V0244	Closed Containers	How small pressurized cans act in fire situations.
V0208	Disaster Management	Billings Conference. How to manage different kinds of disasters.
V0239	Fire and Witch	Hansel and Gretel visit the witch. Fire safety story.
V0252	Fire Command In Action	New video shows how to use the command sequence. (Chief Brunacini)
V0221	Fire Power	Value of residential sprinklers. Smoke and fire travel in homes.
V0199	Fire Prevention	Chief Coleman gives ideas on fire prevention and inspection at 1987 Chiefs Conference.
V0211	Fire Service Safety	Panel discusses fire fighter safety, apparatus, and ladder standards.
V0195	Flexi-Dam Porta-Tank	Commercial for round porta-tanks.
V0210	Flue/Chimney Fires	Part 1 - Wood stove operation.
		Part 2 - Wood stove fire fighting.
V0222	Foam and Foam Makers	Commercial on how MSA foam devices work.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Description</u>
V0250	Gasoline Tank Truck Emergencies	Demonstrates effective tactics on gasoline truck fires.
V0257	Haz Mat Intro Course - Part 1	Day 1 - 6 hour Course.
V0258	Haz Mat Intro Course - Part 2	Day 2 - 5 hour conclusion.
V0193	Haz Mat Seminar	Steve Hart, D.O.T. reviews some experiences.
V0240	Haz Mats 1st Responder - 1	First of series, covers awareness and identification.
V0241	Haz Mats 1st Responder - 2	Pre-incident action plans and risk analysis.
V0242	Haz Mats 1st Responder - 3	Active ingredients.
V0238	Holmatro Tools	Hydraulic tools and uses by Holmatro Company.
V0207	Hyatt Regency Hotel	TV footage of hotel disaster.
V0248	In Your Back Yard	Underground storage tank installations, and regulations.
V0196	Info Management	Avoiding disasters, how agencies must share resources.
V0227	Interface Fires	Shows how home fires in forested areas are being handled.
V0228	It's In Your Hands	New apparatus driving safety.
V0198	Management	Ron Coleman discusses key management ideas at '87 Chiefs Conference.
V0229	Mobile Home Fires 1 and 2	Basic construction, suppression techniques.
V0188	Natural Disaster	Overview of disasters, floods, tornados, earthquakes, etc.
V0202	NFPA 1500 Fire Fighter Safety	Gordon Routley reviews new Fire Fighter Safety Standard at '87 Chiefs Conference.
V0194	PCB's Are They Harmful?	Look at PCB's. Pros and Cons.
V0206	Phoenix Safety Spots	Several safety stories, back to back.
V0186	Red Badge of Courage	Safety concerning today's fire fighter, protective clothing, and ventilation.
V0245	Residential Fire Safety	Home fire safety, heaters, detectors, home escape.
V0192	Residential Life Safety	Panel discussion on residential sprinklers.
V0237	Ronald McDonald Fire Safety	Fire safety program.
V0204	Rural FF Operations - Part 1	Larry Davis covers protective clothing, car fires, water tenders, and common sense. (6 hours)
V0205	Rural FF Operations - Part 2	Davis continues with water supplies. (5 hours)
V0255	Sprinklers, Installing Plastic	How to install new residential sprinklers.
V0235	State on Fire - California	'85 wildfire season in California.
V0224	Title 3 Haz Mats	EPA, OSHA and fire department role, regulations, etc.
V0187	Title 3 Superfund	New rules and regulations dealing with haz mat cleanup and Superfund.
V0243	To A Babysitter	New babysitter's guide to fire safety.
V0201	TRADE Conference '87	Six mini spots, incident stress, fire department water system, ear mike communications, Montana Band crash, etc.
V0200	Training and Education	Chief Coleman talks about training at '87 Chiefs Conference.
V0247	Wildfire Sierra Front	Wildland fire cooperation.
V0253	Wildland Fires '88	Building interagency cooperation. Protecting your home from fire.

1988 - 1989 TRAINING SCHEDULE

It is important to Pre-Register for each of the following courses as minimum attendance has been established and must be met or class will be cancelled. NOTE: (NFA - National Fire Academy Field Courses); (FSTS - Fire Services Training School located in Great Falls Vo-Tech Center, 2100 16th Avenue South); (EMS - EMS Bureau); (DES - Disaster & Emergency Services); (DOT - Department of Transportation); (*) - Application only! (Contact FSTS).

<u>Date</u>	<u>Course</u>	<u>Location</u>
<u>June</u>		
2	Radio Active Materials Transportation (DOT)	Sheraton-Great Falls
4	Blaine County Fire School	Harlem
4 - 5	(EMS) EMT/EMT-D Exam	Great Falls
7 - 10	(DES) Radiological Response Team Course	Lewistown
8	EENET Satellite: Emergency Management and Fire Training	Spacenet 1 Channel 7
11	Fighting Flammable Liquid and Gas Fires	Lewistown
11 - 12	(EMS) EMT/EMT-D Exam	Missoula
16 - 18	Volunteer Fire Fighter's Convention	Sidney
18	Fighting Flammable Liquid and Gas Fires	Missoula
20 - 24	(DES) Emergency Management	Miles City
22	EENET Satellite: Partnership Against Fire	Spacenet 1 Channel 7
25	Rural Water Supply	Glasgow
25	Fighting Flammable Liquid and Gas Fires	Montana City
25 - 26	(EMS) EMT/EMT-D Exam	Great Falls
<u>July</u>		
9 - 10	New Chiefs Course	FSTS
14	EENET Satellite: Sesame Street Fire Program	Spacenet 1 Channel 7
19 - 20	Montana State Fire Fighter's Council	Bozeman
21 - 22	Montana State Fire Fighter's Association	Bozeman
31 - Aug 1	Western Fire Chiefs	Portland, OR
<u>August</u>		
17	EENET Satellite: Legal Aspects	Spacenet 1, Ch 7
26 - 28	(*) Fireground Operations	Laurel
26 - 28	TRADE Conference	Billings
27 - 31	International Association of Fire Chiefs	Washington, DC
<u>September</u>		
10	Fire Officers/Instructors Meeting	Plentywood
10 - 11	Instructor Techniques - Part A (Basic)	Butte
11	Fire Officers/Instructors Meeting	West Glendive
17 - 18	(*) Water Supply Instructor Handoff (Tenative)	Belgrade
24 - 25	Basic Fire Inspections	FSTS
28	EENET Satellite: Fire Officers of 1990	Spacenet 1, Ch 7
29 - 30	Annual Fire Chiefs Conference (Guest Speaker - Chief Ann Murphy Springer)	Great Falls

<u>Date</u>	<u>Course</u>	<u>Location</u>
<u>October</u>		
1	Fire Officers/Instructors Meeting	Libby
2	Fire Officers/Instructors Meeting	Browning
14 - 16	(*) Fireground Operations	Harlem
<u>November</u>		
19	Fire Officers/Instructors Meeting	Miles City
20	Fire Officers/Instructors Meeting	Wolf Point
<u>December</u>		
3 - 4	(NFA) Tactical Operations For Company Officers - Part I	Kalispell
10	Fire Officers/Instructors Meeting	Corvallis
11	Fire Officers/Instructors Meeting	Dillon

1989

<u>January</u>		
7 - 8	Instructor Techniques - Part A (Basic)	FSTS
14 - 15	(NFA) Tactical Operations For Company Officers - Part II	Missoula
21 - 22	Instructor Techniques - Part B (Advanced)	FSTS
<u>February</u>		
11 - 12	(NFA) Incident Command System	Lewistown
<u>March</u>		
11 - 12	(NFA) Tactical Operations For Company Officers - Part I	Billings
<u>April</u>		
8 - 9	(NFA) Tactical Operations For Company Officers - Part II	Miles City

----- REGISTRATION FORM

Course: _____ Date: _____

Course: _____ Date: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

Department: _____

Daytime Phone Number: _____

Return to: Montana Fire Services Training School
2100 16th Avenue South
Great Falls, Montana 59405-4997
Phone: (406) 761-7885

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2100 16th Avenue South
Great Falls, MT. 59405-4997

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